

## **LISTING OF THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1-7: (canceled).

8 (currently amended): A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of split tees to a steel column using bolts and by engaging and connecting the webs of the split tees to the ends of the flanges of a steel beam using bolts, characterized in that: the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of a split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof; and, at a portion where both ends of the flange of the split tee are connected to the steel column using bolts, space keeping members are inserted between the flange of the split tee and the steel column to provide a space between the flange of the split tee and the steel column, wherein the web of the split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, and the flange of the split tee and the steel column are connected in the state of maintaining the space at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the split tee.

9 (original): A column-and-beam join structure according to claim 8, characterized in that a split tee has a shape wherein the cross-sectional area of the flange is partially reduced.

Claims 10-13: (canceled).

14 (previously presented): A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of a pair of upper and lower split tees to a steel column using bolts, by engaging and connecting both the upper and lower flanges of a steel beam between the webs of both the upper and lower split tees using bolts, and by molding a concrete slab to either one of both the upper and lower flanges of the steel beam, characterized in that: the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the split tee, to which the flange of the steel

beam where the concrete slab has been molded is connected, is defined to be higher than the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee; the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof; and, at a portion where both ends of the flange of the other split tee are connected to the steel column using bolts, space keeping members are inserted between the flange of the split tee and the steel column to provide a space between the flange of the split tee and the steel column, wherein the web of the split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, and the flange of the split tee and the steel column are connected in the state of maintaining the space at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the split tee.

15 (original): A column-and-beam join structure according to claim 14, characterized in that the other split tee has a shape wherein the cross-sectional area of the flange is partially reduced.

16 (previously presented): A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of a pair of upper and lower split tees to a steel column using bolts and by engaging and connecting both the upper and lower flanges of a steel beam between the webs of both the upper and lower split tees using bolts, characterized in that: the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of one of the upper and lower split tees is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof; at a portion where both ends of the flange of the split tee are connected to the steel column using bolts, space keeping members are inserted between the flange of the split tee and the steel column to provide a space between the flange of the split tee and the steel column, wherein the web of the split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, and the

flange of the split tee and the steel column are connected in the state of maintaining the space at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the split tee; and the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other of the upper and lower split tees is defined to be higher than the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the former split tee.

17 (original): A column-and-beam join structure according to claim 16, characterized in that the former split tee has a shape wherein the cross-sectional area of the flange is partially reduced.

18 (previously presented): A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of split tees to a steel column using bolts and by engaging and connecting the webs of the split tees to the ends of the flanges of a steel beam using bolts, characterized in that: the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof, and the split tee has a shape wherein the web of the split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam and the thickness of the flange is partially reduced to partially provide a space between the flange of the split tee and the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the split tee.

19 (currently amended): A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of a pair of upper and lower split tees to a steel column using bolts, by engaging and connecting both the upper and lower flanges of a steel beam between the webs of both the upper and lower split tees using bolts, and by molding a concrete slab to either one ~~or~~ of both the upper and lower flanges of the steel beam, characterized in that: the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the split tee, to which the flange of the steel beam where the concrete slab has been molded is connected, is defined to be higher than the

upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee and the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof, and the other split tee has a shape wherein the web of the split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam and the thickness of the flange is partially reduced to partially provide a space between the flange of the split tee and the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the split tee.

20 (previously presented): A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of a pair of upper and lower split tees to a steel column using bolts and by engaging and connecting both the upper and lower flanges of a steel beam between the webs of both the upper and lower split tees using bolts, characterized in that: the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of one of the upper and lower split tees is defined to be higher than the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee and the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof, and the other split tee has a shape wherein the web of the split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam and the thickness of the flange is partially reduced to partially provide a space between the flange of the split tee and the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the split tee.